Long-Term Care Options Counseling: Working with Individuals who are Hard of Hearing



A PROFESSIONAL'S GUIDE









Webcast: Long-Term Care Options Counseling: Working with Individuals who are Hard of Hearing

Competency/skill – Understanding common issues or concerns facing people who are hard of hearing.

Objectives:

- I. List three ways of identifying people who are hard of hearing.
- 2. Describe the effects hearing loss has on people and their families.
- 3. Identify what specialist helps in the detection of loss of hearing.
- 4. Identify helpful assistive listening devices.
- 5. Describe tips for communicating with a person who is hard of hearing.

Sample discussion questions:

- I. What is presbycusis?
- 2. What factors effect a person's adjustment to a loss of hearing?
- 3. Assisted listening devices may help in communication; discuss what devices are commonly used and how they can be accessed.
- 4. Discuss what resources are available in your service area to help people who are hard of hearing.
- 5. People who are hard of hearing may need assistance with long-term care needs. Role play how you would interact with a person who is deaf and visiting your ADRC.



Long Term Care Options Counseling: Working with Individuals who are Hard of Hearing Bette Mentz-Powell Office for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

INCIDENCE OF HEARING LOSS

- 22 MILLION PEOPLE IN UNITED STATES HAVE HEARING LOSS
- 2 MILLION ARE DEAF
- 1 IN TEN AMERICANS EXPERIENCE HEARING LOSS
- 1 IN FOUR AMERICANS 65 YEARS OLD
- 1 IN TWO AMERICANS 70 YEARS OLD PLUS
- 80 YEARS OLD PLUS

PINPOINTING THE POPULATION – PEOPLE WHO ARE HARD OF HEARING:

- Have some degree of hearing loss varying from mild to profound
- Vary in terms of age at onset, i.e., from infancy through late adulthood
- May be able to get some benefit from assistive listening devices
- May use hearing aids

- Rely on English as their primary language
- Do not usually know Sign Language
- Are not affiliated with Deaf Community
- Function primarily within the "hearing world' in terms of family/work

PRESBYCUSIS

- Means "old man hearing"
- Inner ear problem
- Not surgically correctable
- Causes loss of clarity and speech discrimination
 - High Frequency Loss
 - Problems with Telephone
 - Problems with Television
- Hearing Aids may or may not help
- May affect balance

BIG effect socially, emotionally and psychologically

- Hearing loss belongs to entire family unit
- Implications
- Loss of Intimacy in relationships
- Selective Hearing

Three Levels

Level 1 – Primitive Level

• Basic sounds which serve as auditory background

Level 2 – Signal or Warning Level

- Sounds which are direct signal of events that help people make
- Adjustments throughout the day

Level 3 – Symbolic Level

Symbolic nature of LANGUAGE

SIGNALS INDICATING HEARING LOSS

- Frequently asking people to repeat
- Inappropriate response to what is said
- Difficulty understanding in group situations
- Blaming others for not speaking clearly
- Defensive about communication problems
- Intently watching speakers mouth
- Turning head to side to "hear better"

- Strained expression around eves
- Talking too loudly or too softly
- Turns TV and music up
- Speech deterioration
- Fatigue, indifference, insecurity, indecision
- Suspiciousness
- Lonely, unhappy
- Tendency to hog conversations
- False pride
- Social withdrawal

FACTORS EFFECTING ADJUSTMENT TO HEARING LOSS

- Nature of hearing loss
- Gradual or sudden loss
- Extent of other losses/changes
- Personality/Pre-hearing loss adjustment
- Support systems
- Nature of activities
- Adaptability/Affordability of services
- Attitudes of society

DETECTION

- Otologist
- Audiologist
- Hearing Aids
- Hearing Aid Vendors

ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES (ALDs)

Can be used with or without hearing aids

- audio loop
- FM
- infrared

Remember....

- All systems have advantages and disadvantages.
- Which is the best system? Depends entirely on setting, nature of the program and intended audience.
- Benefit people with RESIDUAL HEARING.

ALD's Continued

ALERTING DEVICES

- telephone ring
- smoke detectors
- alarm clocks
- oven timers
- door bells
- wake up system

CAPTIONING SYSTEMS

- CART (Computer Assisted Realtime Transcription)
- C-Print

TELEPHONE RELATED

- Amplified telephones
- Telephone amplifiers
- TTYs
- Captel

COMMUNICATION TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING WITH A PERSON WHO IS HARD OF HEARING

- Pick the best place for communication. Be sure room has good lighting and is free of background noise.
- Get person's attention before speaking.
- Face him or her directly while speaking.
- Use facial expressions and helpful gestures.

- Speak slowly and don't shout.
- Maintain your voice level from beginning to end of the sentence.
- Make each word distinct even though it slows your speech.
- Keep your hands away from your mouth and don't eat, smoke, chew gum.

Communication continued

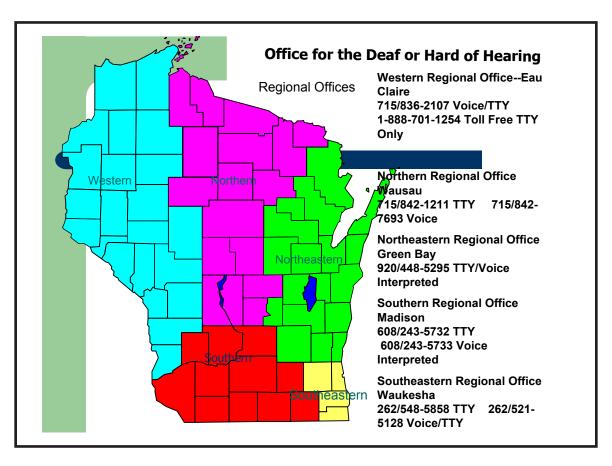
- If person doesn't understand what you said the first time, rephrase it.
- Indicate change of subject with a word or phrase and check for understanding.
- Don't speak to person with your back to the window or in an unlighted room.
- DON'T EXPECT THE PERSON TO LIPREAD WITH GREAT AMOUNT OF ACCURACY!!!!!! Can YOU?

- Stay positive and relaxed. Give the person time.
- Do not talk about a hard of hearing person in his or her presence. Talk TO them. Not ABOUT them.
- Be flexible and ask what you can do to facilitate communication.

RESOURCES:

- Office for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Regional Offices
- Hearing Loss Association of America
- www.hearingloss.org
- Local Independent Living Centers
- TAP/TEPP





Contact information

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